

CONFIDENTIAL].

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

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**NOVEMBER 21—NOVEMBER 27, 1875.**  
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POLITICAL (GENERAL).

THE *Dabdab-i-Sikandari* of the 22nd November announces that an important telegram was received lately by the Prince of Wales to the effect that the European powers in Europe were about to declare war with Turkey, and that if such is really the case the Princes' stay in India will be shortened. Further news is anxiously awaited.

CÁBUL AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* of the 17th November writes that several Cábulís have arrived at Peshawar who complain of being ill-treated by the Amír of Cábul.

The *Núr-i-Afshán* of the 15th November writes that ten thousand soldiers have been sent from China to invade Kashgar, but on the way they became insubordinate and refused to fight with the Kashgar Army saying that the Kashgar soldiers are very brave.

The *Anjuman-i-Akhbár* of the 15th November writes that the Russian Parliament has ordered General Kaufman, the Russian Commander-in-Chief in Central Asia, to keep a watchful eye on Yákúb Khán, the ruler of Kashgar, as

he was the sole cause and instigator of the late disturbance which took place at Kokhand.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbar* of the 21st November says that it appears that the Russians have again commenced to interfere with Turkey and its affairs; that on the 3rd instant the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had an interview with the Sultán, and plainly told him of his misgovernment and misdeeds, and that all his (the Sultán's) subjects were dissatisfied with him, and that it was absolutely necessary to take immediate steps in the matter, and that Lord Derby has declined to interfere in behalf of the Turkish bondholders.

The *Matla-i-Núr* of the 23rd November writes that it is rumoured that the Russians are invading a place called Karragon. In some maps this place is down as in Affghan territory, but there are doubts on the subject, and the Foreign Office have decided that the claimants should prove their title.

The Russians are bent upon punishing the inhabitants of that place for having assisted the Kokhandis.

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Nasir-ul-Akhbar* of the 19th November has an article abusive of the Begam of Bhopal for appearing in public with her face uncovered.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Álam* of the 17th November says that the expenditure incurred for the Prince of Wales is to be met by confiscating three or four months' salary of the employés of the raj. The editor says that at first it was intended only to confiscate the pay of high officials: but that now he learns that the salaries of sepoy and menials will share the same fate.

The *Sadádarshá* of the 22nd November writes:--On account of this visit friendly feelings have increased, but only the bright side of India was shown to the Prince and not its

troubles and misfortunes. India's riches have been shown to him but not its poverty. He has been shown the grand buildings but has not been informed of the debts hanging over them; he was told of the high salaries given in this country; but the five per cent. tax which is levied has been concealed. This is paid for the police for our protection, but he has not been told of the oppressive conduct of the police towards the inhabitants, and all the troubles and misfortunes brought on the people by the police. The Courts are supposed to grant justice alike, but how the black and the white are treated has not been told to him. Oh Prince, under the English Government one class should not be favoured more than the other. Then why has this spread all over India that the Europeans are treated differently to the natives?

The Prince appears very friendly towards the rājās and princes, but how shamefully they are treated and disgraced he little knows; the Prince was pleased at the cleanliness of the place, but he does not know how the money of the rate-payers is squandered; the Prince was pleased to see the amount of labour that is spent in learning to read and write, but he does not know that the fees are increased, and the people crippled and weakened by it; he is not aware how difficult it is for them to obtain employment, and how they have to trudge after it. If the Prince sees for the rest of his visit only as he has seen up to date India will suffer by it, for he will consider this country very rich and prospering, while in reality India is daily becoming poor, and seeing natives members of the Legislative Council, and holding state appointments, he will inform his mother of it, but if properly considered they are members only in name. The Prince must be pleased at seeing natives holding high appointments, but with what trouble these have been obtained; if the Duke of Edinburgh and others are not well acquainted with Indian affairs it does not matter, but it is absolutely necessary that the Prince of Wales should know all. Mr. Disraeli said in Parliament

that the Prince of Wales was undertaking this journey to make himself acquainted with India and its affairs, but it does not appear he is doing anything of the sort, and unless this is done it will be considered a pleasure trip, and the Prince of Wales will be deceived by seeing only the bright side of India.

The *Tohfa-i-Panjáb* of the 12th November premising that there is no place, no pargana, and no village where there is not joy at the arrival of the Prince of Wales, and that the poor as well as the rich are ready to subscribe towards his reception fund, goes on to say "rājás and nawábs are making grand preparations, but their creditors are crying in despair for their money. What fools they are that they will not refrain from squandering their money uselessly, and will not make known their grievances to the Prince, so that the Prince may have compassion upon them and do something to release them. The Prince should reduce some of the income-tax, and the rājás and nawábs should make known their poverty to the Prince ; and those who are being crushed by the heavy land tax should also make their grievances known to him, and also make known their friendship and loyalty to him, so that the Prince may feel friendly towards them."

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 20th November, noticing that the Pársís of Bombay offered up prayers in their temple for the welfare of the Prince of Wales, hopes that all the Muhammadans of Agra will do the same.

ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL).

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 19th November premising that quarantine is in itself a sensible precaution when epidemic disease is current denies its practicability in the case of natives. "It is certain that the day has not yet arrived that the natives will willingly consent to quarantine, quietly sit down, and see their sick relatives or friends removed or

separated, although it may be for their benefit; then if such is the case why introduce these rules to make them sad and dissatisfied?" After several paragraphs pointing out the disgrace to the family that would follow the removal of the women of the family, the editor goes on to say that he entirely disapproves of any such rules being made for the natives. "They should not be insisted on as no good will come of them, and they will create sorrow and dissatisfaction in their hearts."

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* of the 18th November writes:—"It is notorious that the jamadárs and orderlies of high officials are in the habit of extorting presents from natives visiting those officials on the first occasion if not for certain on the second also; and that besides this they call on festival days—such as the Eed, Bakra Eed, Holi, and Dasseráh,—and demand presents from those natives who are in the habit of visiting European officials; they further demand presents on Christmas days from natives calling to pay their respects to officials, notwithstanding that the Hindús and Muhammadans have nothing to do with Christmas. They never give it a thought whether their demanding these presents are legal or illegal. There are many among this class who insolently make the demand as if they were collecting Government revenue, and should any refuse they are made to wait for a long time. This practice has been carried on for a long time, and many peons and orderlies of civil courts do the same. When a case is decided in any one's favour, he is at once surrounded by peons and orderlies demanding presents as if they were Government dues. They are not satisfied with what the party can afford to give, but express their dissatisfaction in no civil terms. There are no rules laid down at what rate per cent. these peons should be paid, and it is very wrong on their part to act in this manner, they being Government servants.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 20th November writes that the object of passing the Municipal Act was to benefit the public and to introduce reforms, but it says no benefit whatever

appears to have been derived, although in almost every city, town, and village municipal committees have been appointed. There are three reasons for the failure,—1st, That caste prejudices are such that it has no effect on the people; 2nd, that the people in general are uneducated and ignorant; and 3rd, the Municipal Commissioners themselves are no good, and are themselves doing those very things for the reformation of which they have been appointed, and that this last is the worst of the three, and should at once be rooted out.

The *Rifah-i-Ám* of the 16th November says that though the laws made by the English are good their administration is bad, and that until the laws are properly administered the intrinsic goodness of the laws goes for nothing. The editor begs most respectfully to bring to the notice of the English Government, that if the same amount of trouble and consideration were given to the administering the laws as is given in making them, or even a tenth part of it, none of its subjects would feel dissatisfied.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The *Roz-i-Námá Panjáb* of the 19th November, in the name of the committee of the Muhammadan Oriental College, heartily thanks Sir John Strachey for his assistance in their time of necessity.

The *Tohfá-i-Panjáb* of the 19th November writes that the Government of India has been very kind, and has established not only English but Urdú and Persian schools in every city and village, so that every one may be educated therein; but now in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales no end of schools and hospitals will be established, and thus the poor natives will benefit by it. If the Prince were to reduce the land-tax he would be always remembered; he should also reduce the duty on salt, chillies, garlic, onions, and vegetables, as also the stamp duty and other civil fees and processes from which the people are suffering.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Núr-ul-Anwár* of the 20th November calls attention to the filthy state of the city of Benares.

The *Nasír-ul-Islám* of the 19th November, noticing a recent controversy among the Pársís as to the propriety of altering their dress, which was decided in favour of retaining their ancient customs, concludes with a reproach to the Muhamadans for assimilating their dress to that of Europeans.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 20th November writes that the astronomers of the Deccan say that there are signs of ill omen on account of the comet which is appearing, and that in some parts of the world there will be fearful bloodshed.

The *Urdú Akhbár* of *Akola* of the 20th November complains on behalf of "the unfortunate residents of Nimar" of a "new tax" which they are made to pay (a license for having privies in their houses and for sweepers appointed by the conservancy establishment).

The *Sudarshan Samachár* of the 25th November having heard from the *Hindú Patriot* that the Government of India is about to give five lakhs of rupees for the improvement of Simla, asks why the municipality do not spend this money out of its own funds, and why should the Government of India give any?

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 17th November writes that the Commissioner of Stamps has brought to the notice of Government that frauds are committed in the use of adhesive stamps, and that Sir John Strachey has called upon the Collectors to report on this subject after careful enquiry. The editor thinks that after the stamps have been once punched there can be no possibility of any fraud being committed.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 16th November complains that on the Rajpútaná State Railway there is no carriage or compartment reserved exclusively for native women.

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Naf-ul-Azám, ...	Arabic, ...	Lahore, ...	Weekly, ...	October, 19th	1875. October, 29th
2	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq, ...	Urdú and English, ...	Aligarh, ...	Occasionally, ...	November, 1st	Novr., 7th
3	Aligarh Institute Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Weekly, ...	" 12th	" 16th
4	Oudh Akhbár, ...	Urdú, ...	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	" 14th	" 16th
5	Urdú Akhbár of Akola, ...	Ditto, ...	Akola, ...	Weekly, ...	" 13th	" 17th
6	Panjábi Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 13th	" 17th
7	Sayyid-ul-Akhbár, ...	Urdú and Hindí, ...	Delhi, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	" 10th	" 18th
8	Dabdará i-Sikandari, ...	Urdú, ...	Rámpur, ...	Weekly, ...	" 15th	" 18th
9	Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	" 13th	" 18th
10	Rájputána Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto, ...	Jaipur, ...	Weekly, ...	" 12th	" 18th
11	Safr-i-Hind, Panjáb, ...	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	15th	18th
12	Roz-i-Námá Panjáb, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Daily, ...	15th	18th
13	Márwár Gazette, ...	Urdú and Hindí, ...	Jodhpur, ...	Weekly, ...	8th	18th
14	Káyasth Samáchar, ...	Urdú, ...	Lucknow, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	15th	18th
15	Kárnámá, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Weekly, ...	15th	18th
16	Lauh-i-Mahfúz, ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	12th	18th
17	Oudh Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	17th	19th
18	Urdú Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Weekly, ...	16th	19th
19	Sholá-i-Túr, ...	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...	16th	19th
20	Jalwá-i-Túr, ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	16th	19th
21	Guide of India, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	16th	19th
22	Sádiq-ul-Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Bháwalpur, ...	Ditto, ...	15th	20th
23	Akmal-ul-Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	14th	20th
24	Lawrence Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	16th	20th
25	Patialá Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Patialá, ...	Ditto, ...	15th	20th
26	Muhibb-i-Hind, ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	1st	20th
27	Roz-i-Námá Panjáb, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Daily, ...	16th	20th
28	Táj-ul-Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Rámpur, ...	Weekly, ...	18th	20th

29	Anvár-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Nov.,	10th	Novr.,	21st
30	Khair-Khwáh-i-Panjáb,	...	Ditto,	...	Gujránwála,	...	Weekly,	...	"	16th	"	21st
31	Anjuman-i-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Sháhjahánpur,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	"	15th	"	21st
32	Roz-i-Námá Panjáb,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	Daily,	...	"	17th	"	21st
33	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	"	18th	"	21st
34	Rifáh-i-Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Siálkot,	...	Weekly,	...	"	16th	"	21st
35	Rohilkhand Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	"	17th	"	21st
36	Núr-ul-Afák,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Weekly,	...	"	20th	"	21st
37	Oudh Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Tri-weekly,	...	"	19th	"	21st
38	Murakka-i-Tahzib,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	"	15th	"	21st
39	Núr-i-Afshán,	...	Ditto,	...	Ludhiána,	...	Weekly,	...	"	18th	"	21st
40	Meerut Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	...	"	20th	"	21st
41	Núr-ul-Anwár,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	20th	"	21st
42	Mallá-i-Núr,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	"	16th	"	21st
43	Akhhár-i-Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	17th	"	21st
44	Roz-i-Námá Panjáb,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Daily,	...	"	19th	"	22nd
45	Benares Akhhár,	...	Hindí,	...	Benares,	...	Weekly,	...	"	18th	"	22nd
46	Mahir-i-Darakhshán,	...	Urdú,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	"	19th	"	22nd
47	Nasír-ul-Islám,	...	Urdú,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	"	19th	"	22nd
48	Zia-ul-Islám,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	"	17th	"	22nd
49	Khair Khwáh-i-'Alam,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Weekly,	...	"	17th	"	22nd
50	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	...	Urdú and English,	...	Aligarh,	...	Ditto,	...	"	19th	"	23rd
51	Wakil-i-Hindustán,	...	Urdú,	...	Amritsar,	...	Ditto,	...	"	20th	"	23rd
52	Oudh Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Tri-weekly,	...	"	21st	"	23rd
53	Rahbar-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	Weekly,	...	"	20th	"	23rd
54	Gwalior Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Gwalior,	...	Ditto,	...	"	14th	"	23rd
55	Roz-i-Námá Panjáb,	...	Urdú and Hindí,	...	Lahore,	...	Daily,	...	"	20th	"	23rd
56	Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,	...	Urdú,	...	Ditto,	...	Weekly,	...	"	19th	"	23rd
57	Akhhár-i-'Alam,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	...	"	18th	"	23rd
58	Nasír-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	"	19th	"	23rd

ALLAHABAD :

The 29th November, 1875.

P. ROBINSON,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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